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Vice President Kang Ryang Uk, DPRK Christian Leader, Passes Away; State Funeral Held

Pyongyang's foremost Christian leader Kang Ryang Uk, Vice President of the DPRK and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party passed away at the age of 79 on Jan. 9, 1983, after a long illness, reported the Central People's Committee and the DPRK Administration Council on Jan. 9.

A state funeral of the Christian leader was held in Pyongyang on January 11.

The Central People's Committee of the DPRK formed a 39-member funeral committee for the late Vice President with President Kim Il Sung, Vice Presidents Kim Il, Pak Sung Chul, and other top officials of the Party and the Government.

Mr. Kang Ryang Uk was born into a poor peasant family in Chilgol, Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, on December 7, 1904.

Under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, he educated students and Christians in anti-Japanese patriotism at the Changdok School, Mangyongdae, and the private Tuksim School, Nampo as a teacher and a Christian pastor.

Urged by anti-Japanese feelings, he came out against national discrimination and humiliation from his young age and, under the influence of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by President Kim Il Sung, firmly upheld his national constancy and conducted religious and educational activities.

Active within the North Korean Democratic Party shortly after the liberation, he made a great contribution to its development into a patriotic party and actively led the Christians to the building of a new fatherland.

After the founding of the DPRK, Mr. Kang Ryang Uk, in the capacity of the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, fulfilled in a responsible manner his important duty for implementing the outstanding policy of state building of President Kim Il Sung and carried out energetic activities to achieve the reunification and independence of the country under the banner of the Republic.

On Jan. 9, President Kim Il Sung, accompanied by Party and Government leaders, visited the bier of the late Vice President Kang Ryang Uk and deeply mourned his death. (KCNA Radiophoto)

He worked as Chairman of the North Korean Democratic Party from 1958 and Chairman of the Korean Social Democratic Party from 1981. In a spirit to live together with communists, he tried hard to unite Christians around President Kim Il Sung and implement the line of united front indicated by him.

Holding the important posts of the Vice President of the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK from August 1959 and the Vice President of the DPRK from December 1972, he made a great contribution to the growth of the political and economic potentials of the Republic.

He was also deputy of the Supreme People's Assembly from the first SPA in September 1948 up to date.

President Kim Il Sung received messages of condolence from Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea, Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, on the death of the DPRK Christian leader.

Nakasone Visit—"Nice Offering" to Reagan

Determined to please American President Reagan, Japan's new premier Nakasone made a two-day visit to Seoul on Jan. 11-12 prior to his departure for Washington.

Rising-sun flags were ordered flown from the blue house (former-by the Japanese government-general) and public buildings throughout south Korea as Nakasone made the first official visit to Seoul by a Japanese premier since 1945.

In 1965, American pressure forced Tokyo and Seoul to normalize their relations in a way to fit in with the U.S. strategic design.

The Nakasone visit proved satisfactory to the Americans as the Japanese and the south Koreans agreed to a trilateral security cooperative system, a Japanese synonym for a trilateral military alliance.

The joint statement which capped the Seoul trip of a former WWII imperial army officer called the security of south Korea vital to that of East Asia including Japan and committed Japan to make joint efforts for "the peace, security and prosperity of East Asia."

As a substantial measure in that direction, Japan agreed to give south Korea $4 billion in a security aid package, the largest assistance ever offered abroad.

The joint statement has no reference to the crimes and atrocities as committed by the Japanese against the Korean people during the Japanese rule of Korea, while the 1972 Sino-Japanese joint statement included an official apology of the Japanese government for those committed by the pre-war Japanese colonialists against the Chinese people.

American officials, including Defense Secretary Weinberger and ambassador in Tokyo Mansfield, called the Nakasone visit "beneficial to the security of south Korea."

In a quick response, the press in Pyongyang, Beijing and Moscow attacked the Seoul trip of Nakasone "as aimed at accelerating the final stage of the formation of a trilateral military alliance."

The closer military cooperative relations between Tokyo and Seoul with Washington as their centerpiece were branded as "a new obstacle to the Korean efforts to achieve a negotiated reunification of the country."

New S. Korean Clause

A most significant aspect about the joint statement issued at the two-day Nakasone visit with Gen. Chon is what Tokyo's mass-circulation daily the Yomiuri Shimbun on Jan. 13 termed "a new south Korean clause."

The original south Korean clause was contained in the 1969 Nixon-Sato joint communique, which stated: The security of south Korea is essential to that of Japan.

This south Korean clause was firstly characterized by an agreement between Washington and Tokyo, not that of either with Seoul and secondly by south Korean security affecting Japan only.

The Jan. 12 joint statement declared: "the maintenance of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula is important to the peace and stability of East Asia including

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Pyongyang, Beijing & Moscow Attack Nakasone's Seoul Visit

The DPRK, China and the USSR commented on the recent visit of Japanese prime minister Nakasone to south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the CC of the WPK, in its editorial article dated Jan. 10 said, "Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's suddenly intended visit to south Korea on Jan. 11 prior to his trip to the United States pursues a purpose to hasten the formation of the triangular military alliance system by tightening the military tieup of the Japanese reactionaries and south Koran puppet clique."

". . . the preparations for formation of the triangular military alliance of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppet clique are being stepped up at the final stage."

The official Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) on Jan. 13 issued a statement.

The statement said in part:

". . . Nakasone's south Korea trip was directly linked with the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism and its ultimate purpose was to accelerate the completion of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system the United States has long projected by tightening in real earnest the tieup between the Japanese militarist forces and the south Korean military fascist clique."

Chinese People's Daily said on Jan. 12:

Nakasone's trip was preceded by a dealing over Japan's 4,000 million dollar loan to south Korea. It remainds us of Sato's claim in 1969 that south Korean "security" is essential to that of Japan.

Tass, on Jan. 11 said:

"Japan's financial aid, to Seoul, which spends a considerable part of its budget for military purposes, will be a substantial injection for the dictatorial regime."

Besides, Washington regards close economic and military cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul as an integral element in the U.S. strategy in the Western Pacific. Satisfaction of the American needs will help ease the pressure to be put on Nakasone in Washington during the discussion on the acute problems of Japanese-American relations.

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (1)

Introduced here is "Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward", a book written by Muhammad Al Missuri on the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il.

The author is a journalist-writer of Syria, engaging in journalism for more than 20 years. He has visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea three times until now. He is also author of "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice."

He stated that his "Description is based on what I saw and heard for myself in Korea through inspection tours of some factories, farm villages, schools, and cultural establishments and through talks with cadres, workers, farmers, writers, and artists."

Text of the book "Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" published in Pyongyang on Feb. 16, 1982, is presented in a serial form starting with the current issue:

Mr. Kim Jong Il in his study

Preface

Four years ago when the book entitled "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice" was published in Beirut, I earnestly hoped as its author that it would be widely read among the great Arab nation with a population of 150 million, enjoying a heart appeal to them.

Meanwhile, in a corner of my mind doubts were present. I wondered to what extent the book would arouse sympathy from the Arab world. At the same time, I felt apprehensive of what to do if it would not be disseminated well.

But this was an unnecessary consideration.

As soon as the book was issued, it spread unexpectedly fast to Arab nations and passed from hand to hand at a quick pace beyond imagination.

What gladdened and amazed me in a greater measure was that its Arabic original was translated in Korean, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, English, French and other foreign languages and distributed all over the world.

Being the author, I myself could not but be left spellbound, indeed.

What on earth makes this book popularized quickly among the Arab people, evoking a tremendous sympathy? And what makes it spread on such a wide scale, attracting keen public attention not only in the Arab area but in every nook and corner of the globe?

The answer is quite clear.

That is because the dominant theme of this book consists in great Kimilsungism which mankind now accepts as sunlight.

As is known, Kimilsungism is the basic stream of thought of our time publicly recognized throughout the world, and studying it is an international trend as irresistible as the torrential current of a large river.

In many countries immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the most outstanding thinker and theoretician of the present time and the genius of revolution, come off the press in abundance almost every day.

There have appeared so many specialized bodies to study great Kimilsungism. In recent few years the International Institute of the Juche Idea was established in Tokyo, Japan, and regional institutes were set up in Latin America and Asia, and study groups are now mushrooming in all countries.

An international interest in Kimilsungism finds its clear expression also in the frequent convocation of seminars on this great idea.

In the last three or four years alone, international seminars were held with a large attendance in many countries such as Japan, India, Panama, Nigeria and Malta.

Human history retains records showing the dissemination of many progressive ideologies including Marxism-Leninism, but it knows no instance of an ideology being spread rapidly on a worldwide scale with such a tremendous attraction as is the case with great Kimilsungism. Merged with this strong tide of history my book "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice" also drew a great world interest.

I wrote many articles while engaging in journalism for more than 20 years, and had to serve a prison term on the charge of my progressive literary activities. However, never before have I felt so great a pride and honour as a journalist-writer as at the time when I worked on "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice" and got it put out. With this as a momentum, my faith in Kimilsungism deepened.

I considered it an important task of progressive writers to give publicity to Kimilsungism enthusiastically supported and studied by the people of the world and to the successes and experiences gained in its practical application. I have always paid much heed to this end. Just from this motive I visited Korea recently for the third time.

A lot of things I wanted to know — what changes were brought about in Korea, the cradleland of Kimilsungism, in the second half of the 70's when the world was in great confusion; how the problem of succeeding to the revolutionary cause, the solution of which is awaited in many countries, was being resolved; and what future lay ahead of the revolution.

Kimilsungism is not for Korea alone but for the revolution of the whole world and its success is immediately that of the world revolution.

All that I witnessed and heard in Korea during my recent visit stirred up my deep emotions and made me shed tears of joy.

I saw the present happiness shown in the faces of all Koreans and the hope for a bright future in their eyes.

Moreover, giant monumental edifices were rising up everywhere as if demonstrating the spirit of ever-victorious Korea.

All this gave us a profound impression that Kimilsungism entered the highest stage of its development.

At a few years' interval everything underwent a radical change in Korea. A great impact on me in particular was that the question of carrying forward to consummation the cause of Kimilsungism had been solved with credit in Korea.

In fact, the world has for several years directed close attention to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

As for me, the author of "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice", my attention to him is all the more so.

It gives me a great pleasure that during my stay I was able to acquaint myself, though generally, with the great character and illustrious and energetic activities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il on whom world attention is concentrated.

He is really a great man completely personifying all qualifications as the leader who is to take over and accomplish the glorious cause of Kimilsungism. His service devoted to this cause and his achievements acquire a historic importance for the prosperity of the present time and the future.

Results made in effecting great Kimilsungism and historic experience gained in successfully solving the question of inheriting the revolutionary cause are very valuable both for the Korean revolution and for the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world for independence.

From this conviction, I took up my pen to write the book "Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" — the Second Volume of "Kimilsungism: Theory and Practice".

As is known to the readers, in the first volume I dealt with the historical conditions and premises of the genesis of Kimilsungism, its structural system and fundamental features as well as principal successes and experiences obtained in Korea at each historical stage, i.e., the national-liberation movement, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the building of socialism.

As regards the second volume, therefore, I first briefly summarized the successes achieved in the efforts to put Kimilsungism into effect in the 70's and their factors. Then, I described the great personality of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il carrying forward great Kimilsungism to successful completion and his imperishable, historic feats. Lastly, I depicted the bright prospects of the cause of Kimilsungism.

Needless to say, my poor ability can hardly compress into this small book the great personality and achievements of a dear leader like Comrade Kim Jong Il whose reputation will shine for ever in history.

In this book I only introduced tiny fractions of his greatness and undying exploits. My description is based on what I saw and heard for myself in Korea through inspection tours of some factories, farm villages, schools, and cultural establishments and through talks with cadres, workers, farmers, writers, and artists. A series of reference materials include those on documentary films.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope this book written with an unpracticed hand will be much helpful to the struggle of the world's people for independence.

Damascus, February 1981

MUHAMMAD AL MISSURI
Journalist-Writer of Syria

Chapter One

Flame of Kimilsungism Blazes Up in Full Fury

Great Kimilsungism has gripped the minds and hearts of the progressive people of the world and, as the days go by and the years flow on, it displays greater magnetic power and vitality, because of its distinguished position in the development of human thought, its absolutely correct reflection of the basic trend in the progress of the present time, and its indication of general laws and guideline on all historic movements of the popular masses struggling for independence.

At present the world accepts Kimilsungism as the only guiding ideology representing our era and the future of mankind, and the times and history are racing ahead with greater force along the orbit of independence, with Korea as the axis.

The unique line and policies followed by Korea and her every success and experience gained in building an independent socialist state, modern and prosperous, instil firm confidence and courage in the world's people aspiring to independence and give them great encouragement.

My recent visit to Korea confirmed my faith in great Kimilsungism.

In a few years since my previous visit, people, society and nature have been transformed beyond recognition in Korea, and everything looked new to me.

The flame of great Kimilsungism which emits its brilliant rays, on the pinnacle of the 20th century chronicle, is blazing up more brightly and in full fury.

Great Historic Turn

The world situation in the 1970's was quite complicated and confused.

The worst-ever economic crisis in history swept all continents of the globe, causing serious socio-economic chaos. In the United States, Japan and Britain which once boasted of being "economic powers" and all other capitalist countries, outcries are raised due to production cutback, inflation and mounting unemployment.

The worldwide "fuel crisis", "raw material crisis" and "agricultural crisis" severely affected socialist countries, too. Ill-boding news has spread that the economic situation of some socialist countries is unfavourable and discontent is growing among the people.

The situation of economically weak nations of the Third World is even more acute.

In particular, the imperialists and dominationists are steeped in craftily-veiled strife and shameless scramble to seize major zones of natural wealth and areas of military strategic importance. As a result, a succession of tragedies take place in which the sovereignty of newly independent countries is trampled upon and the destinies of the people are in danger of being controlled by others.

Under this complicated world politico-economic situation, how is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea making progress?

This has been a matter of primary interest to the world progressive people who aspire to independence.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Ten years has elapsed since the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. This has been a historic epoch which has witnessed a great change in our Party's activities and our people's life."

(To be continued)

KCNA Statement on Nakasone's Trip to Seoul

Pyongyang, January 13 (KCNA) – The Korean Central News Agency is authorized to issue the following statement on January 13 denouncing Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's trip to south Korea:

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Upon authorization the Korean Central News Agency states as follows:

New Prime Minister of Japan Nakasone visited south Korea over January 11-12 and had a series of confabs with the present ruler of south Korea during his stay.

According to their "joint statement" and reports, Nakasone and the traitor Chon Du Hwan agreed to develop "on a new basis good neighbourly friendship" between Japan and south Korea and, ranting that "peace and security on the Korean Peninsula are vital to those in East Asia including Japan", said that they would make "joint efforts in the future, too, for peace and security in this region."

And it was reported that Japan agreed to give a "public loan" to the tune of 4,000 million dollars to the south Korean puppets.

Using a number of hypocritical words, they tried to conceal their ulterior intention. But, known facts alone are enough to tell that Nakasone's trip to south Korea was one of aggression and war preparations for shoring up the south Korean puppets in the grip of a political and economic crisis, tightening the military tieup with them, instigating them to stand against our Republic and laying a foothold for the Japanese militarist forces to stage a full-scale comeback to south Korea.

As to Japan's promise to give a loan of 4,000 million dollars to south Korea, they put the label of "economic aid" on it to delude public opinion. But with nothing can they deny that it is virtually a military "aid."

When they receive money from Japan, the south Korean puppets sill step up war preparations with greater frenzy, increasing military spendings that much. Accordingly, the loan of 4,000 million dollars is tantamount to supplying the south Korean puppets with rifles to hasten preparations for a war. On the other hand, it serves as a vicious means of Japan in subjugating and dominating the south Korean economy.

The dark collusion between Japan and the south Korean puppet clique was brought into bolder relief by the fact that Japan "highly estimated" the so-called "defence efforts" of the south Korean puppet clique and openly manifested its readiness to back them and supported their out-and-out splittist "unification proposal", blaring that "peace and security on the Korean Peninsula are vital to those in Japan."

This means that Nakasone revealed in all nakedness his true color as a zealous accomplice of the United States in its "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the division of Korea.

According to foreign press reports, the "Japan-south Korea summit talks" reached a "unanimity of views in principle on further strengthening a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular security cooperation system."

All these facts prove that Nakasone's south Korean trip was directly linked with the Asian strategy of U.S. imperialism and its ultimate purpose was to accelerate the completion of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system the United States has long projected by tightening in real earnest the tieup between the Japanese militarist forces and the south Korean military fascist clique.

This finds clear evidence in the fact that Nakasone's trip to south Korea was hurriedly arranged prior to his forthcoming visit to the United States.

The Korean people denounce the recent south Korean trip of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, branding it as a criminal junket to further coil up the tensions in and around the Korean Peninsula and increase the danger of war and as an open challenge to the entire Korean nation and the Asian peoples.

Due to the plot to establish a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea, a more perilous situation has been created in and around the Korean Peninsula, which may trigger off a war at any moment.

The Korean people consider that the peace-loving peoples of all countries the world over should pay due attention to the ominous gave situation prevailing in Korea and Asia owing to the manoeuvres to frame a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have long since hastened the rearming and remilitarization of Japan and intensified their military tieup with it, while taking it as the basic strategy of their Asian policy to form a triangular military alliance system of the United States, Japan and south Korea through a military collusion between Japan and the south Korean puppets.

The danger of scheme to knock into shape the triangular military alliance has now come to the fore as a practical one as never before as the most warlike Reagan Administration appeared in the United States, the heinous murderous regime of the Chon Du Hwan group was rigged up in south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the Nakasone Cabinet, the most reactionary one ever since the war, emerged in Japan.

The U.S. imperialists, using Japan as a "leader" of Asia, as their agent in this region, try to keep hold on Asian countries through Japan and thereby realize their neo-colonialist domination over them.

By availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, the Japanese reactionaries scheme to realize their old dream of "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" and bide their time to stage a total comeback to south Korea as the first step in their renewed overseas expansion.

As dual stooges of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, Chon Du Hwan and co. seek to realize their wild ambition for long-term office in return for bartering away lock, stock and barrel the priceless human and material resources of the nation to the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, raving that south Korea is "a bastion for the security" of the United States and Japan, and south Korea and Japan are "the same territory" from a "security" point of view.

Proceeding from such interests, the U.S. and Japanese ruling quarters have worked out even a joint operation plan of the United States, Japan and south Korea, presupposing a Korean war on the pretext of "emergency in the Far East," and massing more armed forces in the Korean Peninsula and its vicinity.

The south Korean puppet clique, with a view to perfecting war preparations, are further intensifying the system of fascist suppression of patriotic people, while banishing democrat Kim Dae Jung abroad, expanding armaments and cooking up even a wartime general mobilisation law under the name of the "law on control of resources."

The "Team Spirit '83" joint operation exercises, the largest ever in scale, are planned to be held from February as a military exercise to strengthen the military nexus between the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppets and perfect war preparations. The exercises will be staged in the vast area from the U.S. mainland, via Japan, to the frontline area of south Korea.

It is only too clear that Nakasone's south Korean junket and his forthcoming trip to the United States at a time when such a grave and critical situation is prevailing in and around the Korean Peninsula are aimed at hastening at its final stage the formation of the triangular military alliance of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists and south Korean puppets.

If their triangular military alliance is formed, it will not only infringe directly upon the interests of Korean and Japanese peoples but also pose a grave threat to the independence and sovereignty of all countries and nations in the Asian-Pacific region as a whole including socialist countries and newly independent countries in Southeast Asia and to peace and security in this region.

The bitter lesson of the past history eloquently tells that the formation of a military bloc will lead to a war in the end.

Their triangular military alliance today will surely encroach upon the interests of many peoples in the Asian-Pacific region. This is fully proved by the utterances of the traitor Chon Du Hwan that at the "Japan-south Korea summit talks" he explained the so-called "plan of Pacific summit talks" he had brought forward at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and shared the identical understanding of the need to promote "mutual dependence" and "cooperative relations" among Pacific countries. Their "mutual dependence" and "cooperation" precisely mean domination and subjugation.

The situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and its vicinity at present has been rendered more acute than ever before and the danger of war is increasing with each passing day due to the scheme to form the triangular alliance.

The triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea is meant to back by force of arms the strategy of the U.S. imperialists who, regarding our Republic as the first target of attack, try to dampen the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-Japanese struggle of the people in south Korea for independence and keep Korea divided into "two Koreas" for ever.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will not be confined to the Korean Peninsula alone, but may be expanded easily into a global war and, furthermore, into a nuclear war. Then world peace and security will be wrecked and mankind be plunged again into the holocaust of a war.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world to maintain heightened vigilance against the moves of the U.S. and Japanese ruling circles and south Korean puppets to knock into shape the triangular military alliance and fight more resolutely to check and frustrate them.

This struggle is a common task of the Korean and Japanese peoples above all and of the rest of the Asian people.

What is most important in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia is to ease the tension and remove a danger of war from Korea and realise her independent and peaceful reunification.

The Asian people should take successful action in checking the imperialists' heinous aggressive policy towards Asia, the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists in particular, and thoroughly expose and reject all the moves of the south Korean puppet clique, the dual stooges of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists.

At the same time, they should wage a vigorous struggle to dismantle the aggressive military bases of the imperialists in different parts of Asia, drive out their aggressive troops and create nuclear-free, peace zones there.

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Rodong Sinmun on Triangular Mil. Alliance System

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) Jan. 10 frontpaged an editorial article entitled "Moves to knock into shape U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance should be decisively checked and frustrated."

The following is a gist of the article:

○

Developments in the Korean Peninsula and Asia show that the danger of war is constantly growing.

It is connected with the persistent moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries to perfect the system of a triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korean puppets, while stepping up their manoeuvres of aggression and war in this region. The formation of the triangular military alliance system is one of the basic policies of the U.S. imperialists in their Asian and global strategy.

The present Government of the United States is more viciously pursuing its aggressive policy toward Korea than any predecessor. The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs who have been frantic with the preparations for another war against the Korean people in the past two years, have shipped into south Korea nuclear and other mass destruction weapons in larger quantities, stepped up war preparations against our Republic and steadily aggravated the situation of the Korean Peninsula, ranting that the Korean Peninsula is most important in attaining the immediate objective of the U.S. war strategy.

The appearance of the Nakasone Government in Japan has rendered the Asian situation all the more strained. The present Government of Japan is an offspring of the U.S imperialists' Japanese and Asian policy designed to lead Japan along the road of war. The present authorities of Japan have openly brought forward the problem of the revision of the Japanese constitution which no predecessors had dared to and are talking about expanding armaments on a large scale at the demand of the United States and establishing "firm and strong bonds" with it.

This bespeaks that a very dangerous stage has opened in Japan to speed up rearming and remilitarization in an allround way and take the road of expansion against Asia.

The moves to frame the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance are precisely part of the vicious Korean policy and the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries' policy of militarist reinvasion and an open expression of their brigandish aggressive ambition to bring the Korean and Asian peoples to their knees by "strength."

The triangular military alliance projected by the U.S. imperialists is an out-and-out instrument of criminal aggression serving the U.S. policy of Asian aggression and going against the national independence and sovereignty of Korean and Asian peoples and against peace and security in this region.

By forming a system of triangular military alliance the U.S. imperialists try to further strengthen the *aggressive alliance with Japan, step up Japan's militarisation and rearming and draw it in an allround way into the execution of their Korean and Asian strategy, put up Japan as a "leader" of Asia, as their agent in this region and through it keep hold on Asian countries and realise their colonialist domination over them.*

Furthermore, they try through this project to strengthen the aggressive and traitorous collusion between Japan and the south Korean puppets and accelerate the Japanese reactionaries' military infiltration into south Korea and involve the Japanese militarist forces deep in their manoeuvres to unleash another war in Korea and make Asians fight among themselves in Korea to realise their aggressive ambition.

Through the cooking up of the triangular military alliance they try to back by force of arms their basic Korean strategy for barring the reunification of Korea and keeping our country divided into "two Koreas" indefinitely.

In order to establish this military alliance system they are hard at work to make closer military liaison between the Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppet clique, while strengthening their "security pact" with Japan and the "mutual defence treaty" with the puppet clique.

The Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists have already tightened their military tieup through the unification of the standards of arms and communication network system, exchange of military personnel and military information, etc. The U.S. imperialists are hatching even a plot to reorganise the "combined command" of their troops in south Korea and the puppet army into a "combined command" of the U.S. troops, Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" and puppet army in "case of an emergency" and to draw the aggressive armed forces of Japan into joint operations against our Republic.

All I Want Is Democratic S. Korea and Korea's Peaceful Reunification, Says Kim Dae Jung

All I want is a democratic south Korea for the people themselves and peaceful reunification of our fatherland, said the exiled south Korean democratic leader Kim Dae Jung on Jan. 6 in Washington.

He also expressed strong dissatisfaction with the Japanese government for reaching a political settlement on two occasions with Seoul on the abduction case and for allowing the south Korean authorities to violate even the unjustifiable political settlements.

These remarks were made at his first formal press conference with Japanese reporters after his arrival in the United States.

Here are exerpts from his statements at the press conference: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Abduction Case

To the best of my knowledge, the kidnapping was the work of the KCIA agents who had orders from their superiors. At first, they attempted to kill me at the Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo where I was staying, but had to change their plan as Ryang Il Tong (the then president of the Democratic Unification Party) and Kim Gyong In (the then member of the "national assembly", a Kim relative) showed up. The KCIA agents then put me on a boat to kill me at sea, but they again failed.

It was clear to everyone that the KCIA was involved in my case. Clear evidence of KCIA involvement was disclosed by some of those involved in the kidnapping case as confessions after the assassination of Pak Jung Hi on Oct. 26, 1979.

Political Settlement

The kidnapping case is a matter concerning my human rights and at once a matter affecting Japan's sovereignty as it took place in Japan. The case should not have been settled in a political way. It should have been dealt with according to law. I feel it is a very regretable fact that the case was dealt with politically. The then Japanese Foreign Minister Ohira said, "I don't consider the affair to have been resolved until the truth is brought to light and Kim Dae Jung is permitted to travel back to Japan. These two are a prerequisite to the solution of the kidnapping case."

But none of his promises have been realized. The case has been settled politically. I do very much regret this.

More regretable is the fact that I was sentenced to death by a military tribunal after the military coup of May 1980, found guilty on the charge of violating the national security law.

At that time, military officers attempted to pass a death sentence on me on sedition charges. I was told by them in the KCIA that I would not be tried for my words and actions in Japan. However, I found, through the verdict given me in mid-August, that I was sentenced to death for violating the national security law. The fact of my becoming the chairman of the Committee for Restoration of Democracy and Unification of Korea (Hanmintong), my actions in Japan, was at the top of my charge sheet.

As to Hanmintong, I was involved in it during its preparatory period. It was founded after I had been kidnapped from Tokyo. After I learned through newspapers that I had become its chairman, I repeatedly asked members of Hanmintong, through my friends, to change the chairman.

And if I had accepted the post of chairman of Hanmintong, my actions in Japan should not have been mentioned in the decision according to the political settlement reached between Seoul and Tokyo.

Political settlement itself is an unjustifiable step ignoring my human rights. But Tokyo failed to keep even that agreement. I greatly regret this.

Kim Dae Jung arrived in U.S. on Dec. 23, 1982. (UPI)

Kwangju Affair

It was when I was in a basement of the KCIA on July 10, 1980, if I remember correctly that I first learned about the Kwangju incident.

Then, a present aide to "president" Chon came to me and showed a newspaper reporting on the bloody Kwangju incident. I was so shocked and fell unconscious. Later, I had to receive medical treatment.

I saw in the Kwangju incident a challenge of the people aspiring after democracy to the May 17 military coup. I could not repress my tears, anger and deep sorrows for many people who were massacred in Kwangju. So, I prayed for their souls every day in prison.

What I have to do for the victims is to restore democracy in south Korea for which they hoped eagerly and not to fight against the military junta.

The Chon Du Hwan "regime" ended democratic hopes by staging the May 17 military coup and forcibly depriving many political leaders of their political lives.

I believe the only thing for them to do is to restore democratic procedures. If they should uphold democratic principles, we the democratic forces could sit down together with them to talk about the future of our country and the people, letting bygones be bygones.

Future Activities

All I want is a democratic south Korea for the people themselves and peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

I'm not in a position to join a political organization abroad. My only concern is how I can go back to my country and work with the people to restore democracy to the country as early as possible.

Why Kim's "Release?"

What is the purpose of the south Korean junta in expelling Kim Dae Jung to the United States? Kim himself hinted various reasons for the "release" in a press conference on Jan. 10.

His release from prison, Kim said, is aimed at pacifying world public opinion: building an image of humanitarian "regime" for the junta; separating him from the South Korean people and creating an atmosphere favourable for promoting economic relations among Seoul, Japan and Washington.

His explanation leaves one question unanswered: the problem of the timing. Why was he released from prison at this time?

Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a financial paper, on Jan. 10, 1983, reported that the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) had warned the Japanese government that south Korea was in danger of being declared "defaulter". The financial daily also reported that Nakasone's sudden decision to visit south Korea was related to the OECD warning.

It was very urgently needed for Seoul to settle the $4-billion aid package question. For the purpose, the Kim Dae Jung issue, a thorny issue between Tokyo and Seoul, had to be solved at any rate.

It was easily supposed that Kim Dae Jung would make critical statements against the U.S. and Japan after he was released from prison and was permitted to go to the United States.

However, Washington and Seoul could not but do so because of the graveness of south Korea's economic situation and of growing anti-U.S. sentiments in that part of Asia which is nearing explosion.

Brief Look at Kim Case

Kim Dae Jung described his past decade of imprisonment and house arrest as an agony "nearing the limits of human endurance." (from his letter to the Asahi Shimbun)

The KCIA agents at the dictates of the late strongman Pak Jung Hi kidnapped Kim Dae Jung from a hotel in Tokyo on Aug. 8, 1973 to put an end to his political and physical life.

Though the south Korean authorities denied involvement of a "government" agency in the case, it was clear to everyone that KCIA agents and "embassy" officials in Tokyo were involved in the case.

The most convincing evidence was fingerprints. Since it was reported that fingerprints left behind in the Hotel Grand Palace matched those of Kim Dong Un, the then first secretary of the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo, there is nothing more to say. Everybody knows that no two persons in the world have the same fingerprints.

Despite the fact that Japanese sovereignty had been violated in addition to the violation of basic human rights, the facts were not determined because of the two political settlements reached between the Japanese, and south Korean authorities.

The first of these was when "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil came to Japan in November 1973, and handed to Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei a letter from Pak Jung Hi. An agreement was reached between Tokyo and Seoul that Japan would not ask Kim's return to Tokyo.

The second was when a note verbal concerning an "investigation of the facts" was sent to the Japanese government by south Korean authorities in July 1975. In it an agreement was reached that the problem should be settled in a diplomatic way without an attempt to ascertain the facts and that Japan would drop the issue if Kim enjoyed immunity for his actions in Japan.

Kim was not allowed to leave south Korea and his activity in Japan constituted a decisive factor in his trial in 1981.

The Japanese government made light of Kim's human rights in agreeing to a political settlement on two occasions, and tacitly approved of the death sentence imposed in violation of the promise of the south Korean authorities that Kim would not be held accountable for his words and actions outside south Korea.

Even though Kim is now in the United States for medical treatment, the restoration of his freedom is the only real solution to the problem.

Key Dates

1973

Aug. 8: Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped by KCIA agents from the Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo.

Aug. 13: Kim Dae Jung appeared in his home, Seoul.

Sep. 5: The Japanese investigating authorities announced that fingerprints left in the hotel room where Kim Dae Jung stayed matched those of Kim Dong Un, the then first secretary of the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo.

Nov. 2: The then "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil visited Japan and talked with Premier Tanaka. Premier Tanaka promised Kim Jong Pil not to ask Kim's return to Tokyo.(the first political settlement)

1975

July 24: A note verbal concerning an investigation of the "facts" was sent by the Seoul junta to the Tokyo government and an agreement was reached that Kim Dae Jung would not be held accountable for his words and actions outside south Korea and that the problem should be settled in a diplomatic way without an attempt to ascertain the facts. (the second political settlement)

May 17: Donald Renard, former Director of Korean Affairs of U.S. State Department, testified in the Fraser Panel that the abduction was conducted by KCIA agents.

May 26: A Seoul district court prosecuted eighteen persons, including Kim Dae Jung who had been involved in the "Declaration of Democracy and National Salvation" on charges of violation of "emergency decree No. 9."

1977

June 22: Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the KCIA, testified in a hearing of the U.S. House of Representatives that the Japanese police had been well aware of the KCIA's involvement.

June 26: Takahashi Mikio, the then chief of the Japan National Police Agency said that the Kim Dae Jung case had been carried out by KCIA agents.

1978

June 21: Colby, ex-CIA chief, said that at the time of the kidnapping, the CIA of the U.S. had already been informed of the plans of the KCIA. He also said in the U.S. Congress that KCIA agents in the United States had planned to assassinate Kim Dae Jung in the United States in 1973.

Nov. 1: The U.S. Congressional Fraser Panel made public a result of the survey concluding that Kim Dae Jung had been abducted by KCIA agents.

1979

June 3: One of the leading Japanese daily, Mainichi Shimbun, reported that it had obtained documents showing the Japanese government had been well aware of KCIA involvement in the plan to kidnap Kim Dae Jung.

June 5: In the question and answers session of the Japanese House of Councillors, Prime Minister Ohira expressed his intention not to restudy the "political settlements" on the Kim Dae Jung case.

1980

May 17: Kim Dae Jung and several hundred other politicians were again arrested by the martial law authorities.

Sep. 17: The military court of the Chon Du Hwan junta in a six-minute session sentenced Kim Dae Jung to death by hanging on charges of plotting to overthrow the "government". The judges refused to make public the full text of the verdict, and did not specify the laws applied to find him guilty.

1981

Jan. 23: The south Korean supreme court upheld the death sentence passed on Kim Dae Jung by the military courts but one hour later the strongman Chon commuted it to life imprisonment.

April 8: The Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems and the Japan-South Korea Solidarity Committee in Tokyo made public a copy of the 161-page decision on the Kim Dae Jung case. In the verdict that Kim Dae Jung's words and actions in Japan were cited as an offense in the decision.

1982

March 2: In the so-called "amnesty", the life term of Kim Dae Jung was commuted to 20 years in prison.

Dec. 16: Kim Dae Jung was transferred to Seoul National University Hospital.

Dec. 23: Kim Dae Jung arrived in Washington D.C. for "medical treatment".

Many in S. Korea Speak of U.S. Betrayal: New York Times

Kim Dae Jung, now in the United States for medical treatment, said in an interview at a small Roman Catholic retreat center in a Virginia suburb of Washington, that he believed most south Koreans felt betrayed by the United States. (The New York Times, Dec. 27, 1982)

Here are excerpts from what he said in the interview:

Washington, Dec. 26, Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean political dissident, said today that he believed most South Koreans felt betrayed by the United States. He asserted the United States had failed to demand a return to democratic government in his country.

Mr. Kim, who arrived here from Seoul last Thursday (Dec. 23), spoke in an interview at a small Roman Catholic retreat center in a Virginia suburb of Washington. He was "very grateful" that Americans had welcomed him to this country.

"But my place of work is in Korea and there is much work left to be done there," he said. "Many of my colleagues are still in prison there. I wish to return as soon as circumstances will permit."

When asked what he would do if he could win power in a democratic election, he replied: "I have gone through the valley of death four times and now my posture toward politics has changed somewhat. I no longer feel that I have to be the one to create a new future for Korea. That is a matter to be decided by God himself."

Mr. Kim, who was an unsuccessful candidate for president of South Korea in 1971, spent most of the time from 1973, when he was kidnapped from Japan by South Korean intelligence agents, until 1979, when "President" Park Chung Hee was assassinated, under house arrest or in prison.

After a brief period of freedom, he was imprisoned again when President Chun Doo Hwan imposed martial law in 1980 and was sentenced to death after being convicted by a military court on sedition charges. The death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment in January 1981 and this was later reduced to 20 years.

Mr. Kim, speaking through an interpreter, said that all he and his followers wanted was a democratic form of government in which individual rights, including freedom of the press, were guaranteed.

The people of South Korea themselves should elect their president, he said. The present Constitution provides for the president's election by an electoral college that is easily controlled by the "Government."

"We must have peace with North Korea first," he said. "And the only way we will achieve peace and unification is to return to a democratic system in the South."

He acknowledged that if South Korea was to have a democratic government, the people themselves would have to bring it about.

"But the American Government should make clear its stand on democracy and human rights and freedom," he declared. "It should make clear that it is on the side of the people and democracy. When it doesn't, South Koreans feel sad and betrayed. It is not necessarily an anti-American feeling, but a sense of betrayal by a Government we put so much trust in."

Mr. Kim said that while in prison he had been out of touch with current developments, and he therefore was not well informed about President Reagan's stand on human rights in South Korea.

"I had heard in the early days of Mr. Reagan, through Secretary of State Haig, that America was going to aid human rights movements throughout the world," Mr. Kim said. "But the United States has not followed this up. President Carter had advocated fighting for human rights, saying they were the very heart of his foreign policy. Yet we have all been disappointed with both of those Presidents."

Mr. Kim said that the South Koreans had to ask which of the Third World countries, including his own country, had been consistently helped by America in building democratic systems.

"In Asia, America has helped dictatorial regimes in the name of anti-Communism, security and economic rehabilitation," he said.

every day. A thank for God who led me to prison. I am where I should be because of my experience and conscience. I am sick now. Recently I take medicine three or four times a night. However, my heart is full of the joy of liberation.

I am now reading in prison "Study of History" by Toynbee. He writes that God gives up pains and makes us grow, lessening these pains by ourselves. He takes Goethe's "Faust" as an instance. I found God's act in our present difficulties in south Korea. Our democratic people are growing in the suppression. As a result of investigation, pasters and fathers were sent to prison and became friends there and churches are united. Our country's churches are helped by foreign churches in the 200-year Catholic history and the 100-year Protestant history. However, with the struggle symbolized by the March 1 Statement for Democracy and National Salvation, south Korean churches became one which could not be omitted when the world churches consider the new Catholic of the future. I believe that in the not distant future, the real Christianity of Jesus Christ which is for the oppressed people, will be born in south Korea.

God resurrected me several times.

(Minjok Sibo, Nov. 11, 1977)

Who Is Kim Dae Jung?

Who is Kim Dae Jung? The following excerpts from his remarks made by himself will be beneficial to the better understanding of his view on democracy, reunification and Christianity.

LIVE WITH HISTORY, STAND ON SIDE OF PEOPLE, RESPECT HUMAN RIGHTS

I have three political principles of my own.

The first one is to live together with history. I have no intention to lead my life apart from history.

The second is to stand on the side of the popular masses. Under whatever circumstances, I stand by the side of people.

The third is to respect human rights. Any state, any government and any national unity are for human rights. No state or no government is necessary if it does not guarantee human rights.

These three can be best served by democracy.

(Memoirs in The Asahi Shimbun Dec. 30, 1977 issue)

He who has usurped a regime with bayonets does rule with bayonets. This course is entirely different from what I want to take. Even if we cannot attain our goal in our generation, it won't be bad to take time. **(ditto)**

We must not make again the same mistakes as both "presidents" Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi did.

A president who, fearful of the judgement of the history, accepts the voices of the people as the God's is the president whom we want today when the trend is toward the restoration of democracy.

(Speech made at the Kwanhung Club, Apr. 25, 1980)

INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRACY, PEACE: PRINCIPLES FOR REUNIFICATION

What is basic to my struggle for north-south reunification is "to achieve freedom-guaranteeing reunification in a democratic way." In short, reunification should be on the basis of the three principles of "independence", "democracy" and "peace." **July 13, 1977**

(Kim Dae Jung's writings *The Dictatorship and My Struggle*)

Only democracy is the most effective guarantee of national security and leads us to reunification.

The first step to north-south reunification is coexistent reunification. We neither can permit ourselves to be communized nor should we try to change the system in the north. South Korea can demand a reunification as equally coexistent with the north only when she has brought about democracy.

(Memoirs in The Asahi Shimbun Dec. 30, 1977 issue)

The way to solve the problem of Korea's reunification should not be interrupted by anyone else and there is no reason for such intervention,. A unified Germany can be a menace to the European countries, but a unified Korea won't be. Reunification of Korea surely will not bring a threat to Asia.

(The Dictatorship and My Struggle)

Korea was divided by the foreign forces. These foreign forces have responsibility for the Korean division. This is a reason for them to work together for Korea's reunification, but no reason to obstruct it. **(ditto)**

REAL CHRISTIANITY WILL BE BORN IN S. KOREA

I have been a Roman Catholic for 20 years. However I've never expressed deeper gratitude to God like I did in prison for these 10 months, feeling great pleasure being a Catholic. I've never prayed to God so much and spoken with him

(Continued from page 1)

Japan. . . . the two countries will continue to work mutually for the peace, stability and prosperity of this region."

The joint statement was published by the Japanese premier and the south Korean strongman, both eager to make Reagan happy, on the assumption that south Korea is the forward bulwark for the defence of Japan and the United States.

This definition of south Korea was bared in February 1981 when Gen. Chon visited Reagan in the White House as his first guest since his takeover.

Since January last year, a joint

Views of S. Korean Catholics on Pusan ACC Fire

The following is a gist of the statement issued by the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission of Korea on August 20, last year, which entitled "Our Views After Observing the First Hearing on the Arson Incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan":

We have followed the investigation, indictment and finally the whole course of the first hearing on the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan. In the first days of those events we had to watch as the authorities and the press carried out their own trial and judgement in the pages of the newspapers prior to the actual hearing. We also had to endure as the Church became the target of malicious plotting and slander. We were therefore, hoping that all facts relating to this case which have been revealed in the court proceedings – facts such as the background, motives and objectives – would be made known to every one of the country's people together with the Church's own views and feelings.

Unfortunately, however, the facts which have surfaced in the court process have either been concealed or twisted by the press. The trial was thus nothing more than a follow-up to and confirmation of what had already been decided upon by the nation's newspapers. We cannot help but feel deep regret in seeing this and therefore wish to make clear our views on the court proceedings for this incident.

(1) The Catholic Church acted with the full consent of the parties involved when she arranged for Moon Bu-shik and Kim Un-sook to turn themselves over to the authorities on April 1st, and for Kim Hyung-chang to do so on April 22nd. Following this, the authorities failed to keep the promises made to us that they would insure the legal benefits accruing from a person's turning himself in and that they would also avoid any torture.

According to existing laws, if a person turns himself over to the authorities the sentence is to be either commuted or cancelled. In spite of this, both Moon Bu-shik and Kim Hyung-chang received the death sentence, a development which totally deprived of any meaning the act of turning themselves in. As a result, the Church, by urging those who turned on her for aid to give themselves up to the authorities, has in effect sent those people to their deaths. If urging others to give themselves up results in oppression, and if giving oneself up to the authorities results in torture and deprivation of legal rights, who would bother to turn himself in or urge others to do so? With hearts filled with anger and sadness we demand an answer to this question from the authorities to endure any hardship in the task of saving the lives of these people. (2) We consider torture itself to be a barbarous and criminal act. Serious attention must be given to how the authorities broke their promise to refrain from torture in investigating this case and especially how they used cruel forms of torture although it has been banned by a presidential decree. The facts of torture were recounted in explicit detail in the courtroom. Nevertheless, not only did the people who used torture escape punishment, but in addition the statements of the defendants exacted under that torture were used to incriminate them. We can only see this as recognition under law of the total rejection of human rights. Given the special nature of the case being tried, the fact that torture was used is an international scandal as well as a blow to south Korea's national esteem.

(3) The police and prosecution are claiming that those involved in the arson incident acted as leftist pro-communist elements bent on a violent revolution which would ultimately join forces with north Korea. The press then used this as grounds for conducting its own personal trial in the pages of the newspapers. But the defendants were alike in desiring to warn and chastise the United States which is supporting the military regime and which has responsibilities in the Kwangju Disturbance. They wished by so doing to establish true relations between Korea and the U.S. which would be based on mutual respect and national pride. Their ultimate goal was no other than the establishment of democracy in this land.

(4) We have grave doubts on whether the stiff sentences passed on the defendants in this case are in accord with our pride and dignity as Koreans or whether the plaintiff, the American Cultural Center, actually wished for such cruel punishment. In this case, where the motives behind arson were the establishment of honest relations between the U.S. and south Korea based on mutual respect and pride, we wonder whether severely punishing the defendants is actually right and just, given that they are also Koreans. We also wonder whether this can at all be seen as moderate action which reflects the interests and will of the people.

In the recent furor over the Japanese textbooks we realized how it is up to us to defend and preserve our pride and dignity as Korean people and that only by so doing will we be able to insure that dignity. All the more, then, we are adamant in our demands that this other incident not result in a stain upon our national pride. At the very least, since we are all alike in feeling pain as Korean people in the wake of these events, we must take a stance of absolute opposition to those among us who would act out of desires for personal gain in sacrificing the voice of protest among the people.

(5) We cannot help but feel indignation and feelings of protest in seeing how the vilification and slander directed at the Church by the authorities and the press is now found in every section of the prosecutor's report and the court decision. We will not stand for having the Church labelled pro-communist or a hot-bed of subversive activity any more than we will stand for the willful condemnation of the Church's pastoral activities. We reaffirm our support for the contests of the statement from the Permanent Council of the Korean Bishops' Conference which states that the actions of Fr. Choi Kisik were just and based on his conscience as a priest.

American-Japanese study on bilateral military cooperation has been under way in accordance with the November 1980 guideline on dealing with contingencies on the Korean Peninsula.

The Jan. 12 joint statement committed the Japanese and the south Koreans to their joint military efforts "in pursuit of their shared ideals of freedom and democracy," the first official declaration of the military link between Tokyo and Seoul, one of the basic strategic goals of the United States in the Pacific and Asian region.

(Continued on page 6)

Japanese Authorities Policy Toward Koreans Living in Japan (6)

Close Ties with S. Korean Authorities

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Japanese Government's policy on resident Koreans has been influenced by the south Korean authorities' stance as well as by the U.S.'s Far Eastern policy.

After the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty," the Japan-south Korean relations were strengthened. This became more marked after Chon Du Hwan came to power. After his assumption of the "presidency" with the backing of the U.S., he first visited the U.S.

Since he seized power, Chon Du Hwan has continued his high-handed policy against the anti-U.S., anti-fascist democratization struggles of the south Korean people. The junta also demanded that the Japanese Government control Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and resident Koreans on various occasions.

At a meeting with the Japanese ambassador held in December 1980 the south Korean "vice-foreign minister" formally asked its counterpart in a document to control "anti-south Korean organizations."

To Set Up System to Cope With Emergency

In response to the demand of the south Korean authorities, the Japanese Government strengthened its suppression of and watch on Chongryun and resident Koreans through Japanese policy and the public security agency, fully utilizing the "Anti-Subversive Activities Law."

The Director of the National Public Security Investigation Agency said as follows when he briefed at a meeting of the directors of its head office and directors of its local agencies in June 1981.

"No optimism is warranted about our security situation. We have to strengthen our system to take immediate action in case of an emergency." (Japanese daily "Mainichi Shimbun," June 11, 1981)

This means that the Japanese Government intends to control and suppress Chongryun and resident Koreans when deemed necessary.

It is an everyday occurrence that Chongryun and resident Koreans are watched, secretly investigated and harrassed. Unjustifiable activities to gather information on resident Koreans and Chongryun remarkably increased in November 1980 after the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in October and after the 12th Congress of Chongryun and meetings of headquarters and branches.

A strict watch was kept on Chongryun organizations of various levels and Chongryun workers were constantly shadowed in Hokkaido, Osaka, Gifu, Fukuoka, Yamaguchi, etc.

The authorities contacted persons related to Chongryun and forced them to commit espionage acts against Chongryun.

Though the precise number of such unjustifiable acts by the Japanese authorities concerned is not immediately available, if the total number is estimated to be very large.

The Japanese public security organizations closely strengthened their ties with "KCIA" (presently called the "Agency of National Security Planning") agents and covertly encouraged their subversive activities against Chongryun and resident compatriots.

In 1964, south Korean agents attempted to kidnap Sin Gun Dan, a DPRK athlete, who came to Japan to participate in the Olympic Games held in Tokyo. In 1973, they abducted Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democrat and ex-"presidential candidate", from a hotel in Tokyo.

Many south Korean agents were sent to Japan, camouflaged as participants in international conferences, tourists, members of inspection groups, etc.

South Korean agents carried anti-DPRK, and anti-Chongryun machinations in order to split resident Koreans.

A representative case is "the formation of Chominryon (the Federation of Koreans in Japan for Promoting the Democratization of Chongryun)."

"Chominryon" was cooked up in 1975 by "KCIA" agents in the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo for the purpose of discrediting Chongryun. "Chominryon" sent newspapers and pamphlets full of calumnies and slanders against Chongryun to compatriots and noted Japanese. The organization disintegrated in March 1981.

Mistaken Views on Koreans

The controversial textbook issue is important in that it reveals the Japanese Government policy on resident Koreans. In order to correctly understand and solve the question of resident Koreans, historical facts should be correctly understood and described.

Through distortion of historical facts, the Japanese authorities attempt to embellish their past colonial policy and assimilation policy and avoid their historical responsibilities. Further, the Japanese Government tried to create an atmosphere favorable for the re-invasion of Korea by Japanese.

Why do Koreans represent about 85 per cent of the foreigners residing in Japan? Why are they suffering from national discrimination and suppression? If these questions had been correctly understood, the following violent language would not have been used.

"The question of their status should be left to the discretion of the competent authorities." ("Two Hundred Questions Concerning the Legal Status", Kobunsha Publishing Company)

The Japanese Government's policy toward Koreans residing in Japan is based on a wrong view on Koreans. Distorted views on Korea run through its policy.

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Loquat Tree and Masked Hawfinches" By Chong Jong Yo (1979)

(Continued from page 5)

This virtually bands together the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans in their shared pursuit of political and military goals, firstly because the United States maintains mutual defense treaties with Japan and south Korea, though the latest Japanese-south Korean military cooperation pledge is not in treaty form but binding—a given joint statement by top-level officials is effective as a treaty or agreement.

For successful American strategic policy in Aisa, mutual military cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul has long been considered to be crucial as south Korea and the Japanese islands are close neighbors separated with the narrow Korean Straits.

What is perceived by the Americans as vital to their Asian policy is access to the high technology and military potential of Japan and of the Asian Continent.

Unlike Western Europe where the NATO exists, no equivalent military bloc has long been missing in Asia and in particular in East Asia where Japan and Korea are located.

Why Sudden Visit?

In visiting Seoul unexpectedly before his Washington trip which had been believed to be his first official overseas trip, Premier Nakasone plans to bring a number of "nice offerings" to the American leader Reagan. They include the Jan. 14 decision to transfer weapons technology such as "stealth" knowhow and electronic application.

With Reagan and Nakasone in power, the key issues between the United States and Japan are now primarily on military cooperation, rather than trade which still remains important to the bilateral relations.

By bringing "nice gifts" to Reagan, the Japanese intends to endear himself to the American leader and exploit the American demand for greater military role as means of rebuilding the old "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere."

The Asahi Evening News, an English-language daily published in Tokyo by the prestigious Asahi Shimbun, reported in the Dec. 18 issue: "I (Nakasone) myself served as an officer in the Great East Asian War and my brother was killed in it." He made this remark at his first press conference.

The paper noted with alarm the frequent use by Nakasone of military terminology which was in wide use during WWII.

The aim of Nakasone was defined by an American weekly Newsweek. It observed on Jan. 17: "The atmosphere in Washington should be brightened considerably by Nakasone's visit. . . But the timing of the trip is also crucial. Not only does it flatter the south Koreans but it also pleases the Americans since Washington has long sought to improve ties between two of its key allies in the Pacific."

A foremost concern in Asia of the Americans for the moment is how to stabilize the junta of Gen. Chon shaking to its foundation in an unprecedented crisis and to knock together the south Koreans and the Japanese directly, not through two separate relations with the Americans.

The list of troubles gripping the two-year old junta of Gen. Chon is endless: never-ending infightings within the inner circles of power, a series of scandals including the $1 billion financial scandal involving the family of the strongman, the mounting anti-American sentiments among the population as dramatized by the arson at an American cultural center, and the economic recession which is highlighted by a growing chance of defaulting on the $39 billion foreign debts.

Owing to cool reception in the international banking community of the repeated south Korean requests for loans (the Asian Wall Street Journal, Dec. 15), the Americans and the south Koreans have been pressing Tokyo to grant $4 billion

(Continued on page 8)

S. Korean Monthly "Madang" (1)

Women in Wanwol-dong, Largest Prostitution Quarters

Resentment at Poverty

Behind the slogan "construction of a welfare state," a pet phrase used by the south Korean junta, the number of women who are forced to ruin themselves because of poverty is now increasing.

Wanwol-dong, Pusan – the largest prostitution quarters in south Korea – is a dead-end pool of such women.

Wanwol-dong earns 15 billion won a year thanks to the promotion of prostitution tourism by the authorities.

Those who are forced to lead a shameful life are poor women including minors. Their number reach over 1,500 there.

The south Korean monthly magazine "Madang," August issue, last year, carried a detailed report on the situation of those women and Wanwol-dong.

Follows its first installment:

Wanwol-dong, the oldest and the largest red-light district in south Korea, was built in 1902, 80 years ago.

Several Japanese vice racketeers residing in a Japanese concession (presently called Shinchang-dong and Kwanghok-dong, Chung-ku, Pusan) was ordered by the Japanese consul to change their residence. In August 1907, they moved their brothel quarters to present Wanwol-dong, the beginning of licensed prostitution quarters. Afterwards, Wanwol-dong flourished, called "Midori-machi" in Japanese, until July 1, 1947, when licensed prostitution was abolished. Wanwol-dong was a product of Japanese colonialism.

Not a few Japanese know "Midori-machi" by name.

According to a survey by the Pusan city authorities, there are more than 1,200 prostitutes in 129 houses in Wanwol-dong. They are women registered as "hostesses." It is reported that their actual number is more than 1,500, if those who don't register themselves and minors are included.

If this is true, some 300 minor girls give themselves for money.

Why did they come to be involved in prostitution?

False Advertisement

Miss Ryu (pseudonym), 19 years old, is from Namhae, South Kyongsang Province. Her direct motivation that make her come to Wanwol-dong was an employment advertizement placed in a newspaper.

At the time, Miss Ryu came to Pusan in search of a job. She was attracted to the advertisement, "monthly income 300,000 won."

She met two men at a coffee shop, where they didn't touch upon the work she was supposed to do but only stressed that "her monthly income was 300,000 won." She was taken to "Rose House," where she was suddenly confined to a room. A window of the room was iron-barred and the door was locked. She was placed under surveillance for several days, during which time she was unable to go out. She was assailed by uneasiness and irritation. When she became desperate, she was forced to become a prostitute.

On the 6th day after she was sold to "Rose House," Miss Ryu found a chance to escape from there. Seizing an opportunity when a charwoman was hanging out the washing to dry, she attempted to escape from the back entrance on the 2nd floor. Unfortunately, she fell from the 2nd floor and became disabled. The lower half of her body was paralyzed. Miss Ryu was taken advantage of her ignorance and taken to Wanwol-dong, where she was forced to ruin herself. This happened three years ago. The story is not at all new.

Job advertisements for female workers or barmaids are mostly false ones for recruiting prostitutes. It is mostly ignorant and poor girls from the countryside who are ensnared.

Ocean going ships call at Pusan Port several times a year, when a large number of tourists rush to Wanwol-dong. On such an occasion, each woman there has to give themselves to 10 to 15 men a day. Then, many women have to skip their meals.

Their usual daily life is monotonous. Almost all of them sleep until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon after their clients return in the morning. After rising from their beds, they go first to a public bath house near their brothels. Then, they go to a beauty salon, each other day. After that they give the rest of the day to drinking, smoking and games until they sit behind show windows.

When games draw to an end, they begin to tell about their past and cry over each other's misfortunes. Some of them try marijuana, hemp and even Philopon in order to escape from the reality. Those who become Philopon addicts can never be helped out.

At five o'clock in the afternoon they have to sit behind the show windows. At that time they wear *chima* and *chogori* (traditional costumes) and sit behind the show windows unless they have previous appointments. They have to sit there patiently until they are picked out by their clients. Sometimes they have to sit there until 2 o'clock in the morning and are unable to leave there even for a moment.

According to a questionnaire given by Prof. Hwang Bo son of Pusan University in November last year to 700 prostitutes in Wanwol-dong, 55.8 percent women had to give themselves to more than 20 clients a month, 30.6 percent to 15-20, 7.2 percent to 10 to 15 and 2.4 percent to 10 or less. Except on 2 or 3 days of their menstruation periods they have to give themselves to clients every day.

Almost all the women who fell a prey to smugglers' plots and became prostitutes are from poor families. Not a few women continue to conceal their job and send money to their families in the countryside.

Han Chi Suk (pseudonym), 25 years old, is from Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province. She applied for a job in an advertisement carried by a newspaper and came to Wanwol-dong. She was also attracted to the advertisement, which said "monthly income is 300,000 won."

Han's monthly income is about 800,000 won, of which some money is taken away by a vice racketeer on some pretext or another. About 500,000 won is left in her hand, of which she sends 300,000 won to her mother every month, taking off her personal expenses and petty expenses. Her mother keeps a small shop of daily necessities by the money she sends. Han's younger brothers and sisters were able to receive higher education.

Kim Jong Ae (pseudonym), 24 years old, came to Wanwol-dong three years ago cheated by an unlicensed employment agency in Seoul. She sends 100,000 won a month to her family members – her mother, her younger brothers and sisters, who attend junior and senior high school and elementary school. She says to her family members that she is working at a beauty salon. Since she came to Wanwol-dong, she has never bought even a blouse for herself. She find joy in supporting her family. She has endured a hard life in Wanwol-dong.

Women in Wanwol-dong, the *largest prostitution quarter, are* enduring their hard life. They may be sustaining themselves, thinking that they are working for their families. (To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK DELS. TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In October 1982)

*A sports delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee to attend a meeting of the Chairmen of Sports Guidance Organs of Socialist Countries held in Cuba

*A delegation of the UNESCO National Committee of the DPRK to Bulgaria

*A party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Pae Ui Gwan, vice-Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee for a visit to Hungary and Yugoslavia

*A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its Deputy General Director Han Jong Sop for a visit to Yugoslavia

*A Pyongyang friendship delegation headed by Kim Man Gum, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee for a visit to China

*A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of the DPRK headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Li Yong Su for a visit to Yugoslavia

(In November)

*A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ryong for a visit to Yugoslavia and Hungary

*A delegation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) for a visit to Bulgaria

*A trade union delegation of the DPRK to attend the 20th Congress of the General Federation of Syrian Trade Unions

*A sports delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee to participate in the 9th Asian Games held in India

*A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Song Nian, Minister of External Economic Affairs to attend the 4th meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

*A DPRK trade bank delegation headed by its President Pang Gi Yong for a visit to China

*A Pyongyang Art Troup to Participate in an Art Festival held during the 9th Asian Games in India

*A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Li Bong Hui, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Society for a visit to the Soviet Union

*The delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the WPK headed by Li Hwa Son, Alternate Member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Director of its Department for a visit to China

*The Korean youth friendship delegation headed by Kim Chang Ryong, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea for a visit to Japan

*A delegation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by its Chairman Hwang Jang Yop for a visit to the Kingdom of Thailand

*A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade for a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran

*The delegation of the SPA of the DPRK headed by Chi Chang Ik, President of Kim Il Sung University and Deputy to the SPA for a visit to Peru

*A delegation of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by its Chairman Hwang Jang Yop to Thailand

*A Korean press delegation headed by Li Bong Su, Director of the Press Guidance Bureau to China

(In December)

*A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Su Gil, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade to Albania and Bulgaria

*A delegation of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly headed by its Chairman Hwang Jang Yop to Malaysia

*A delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences headed by its vice-President Sin Mun Gyu to the Soviet Union

*A press delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Jong Hyok, vice-Director of the Press Guidance Bureau to the Soviet Union

*A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Chi Chang Ik, President of Kim Il Sung University and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly to Mexico and Ecuador

*A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Son Gi Hak to the Soviet Union

*A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade, to China

FOREIGN DELS. TO PYONGYANG

(In November 1982)

*A government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanev, vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Internal Trade and Services of Bulgaria to attend the 12th Meeting of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the Governments of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic

*A delegation of the Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers headed by its General Secretary Alain Covet

*A delegation of the Study Group of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung of West-Jutland, Denmark, headed by its member Anette Nielsen

*Joao Luis Reis Costa, member of the Group for the Study of Kimilsungism of Campilde, Portugal

(In December)

*A delegation of Chinese Qinghua University headed by Zhang Shijing, vice-Secretary of the Qinghua University Committee of the Communist Party of China

*A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Ramamonjisoa

*Technical Councillor to the Minister of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar

*An educational and cultural delegation of Thailand headed by Mongkol Sipiriwan, Secretary-General of the Office of the Basic Education Commission of the Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Thailand

*A delegation of the Havana City, Cuba, People's Power Assembly headed by its vice-President Silvio Placencia Gonzales

*An Ethiopian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Tigabe Asres, Department Chief of the Public Relations in the Ministry of Education

*A Ghanaian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Dr. Kwame Ninsin, lecturer at Ghanaian University

*Molly Okalebo, a Ugandan delegate for the study of the Juche idea

*Hans Mulle, newly-appointed ambassador of the Confederation of Switzerland to Korea

*A delegation of the Federation for Promotion of Japan-Korea Sports Exchange headed by Yamaguchi Kyuta, Chief Director of the Federation

*A Chinese sports delegation headed by Lu Jindong, vice-Minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China

(KCNA)

Beijing & Moscow Define Nakasone Visit As Obstructing Korea Reunion

Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone's trip to Seoul aroused incisive and outspoken criticism from Beijing and Moscow.

Beijing's F.M. Spokesman

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement on Jan. 15 that Nakasone's visit to south Korea "had an adverse effect on the stability and peaceful unification of Korea."

The statement also said that the Prime Minister's visit to Seoul and the offering of a "sizable loan promise" to south Korea resulted in strengthening the "power of Chon".

"This is not good from an objective point of view for the stability of the Korean Peninsula and peaceful unification of Korea," it added.

Japan's Kyodo News Agency said on the same day that "the statement by the Foreign Ministry spokesman was the first official Chinese reaction to the Nakasone-Chon talks."

People's Daily

Chinese People's Daily (organ of the CC of the Communist Party of China) Jan. 13 commented on Nakasone's visit to Seoul under the headline "Nakasone Concludes South Korean Trip."

Recalling that a "joint statement" came at the end of the talks between Nakasone and Gen. Chon, the daily pointed out that Japan agreed to grant a $4 billion loan to south Korea, and they claimed the necessity of "developing good-neighbourly relations" between the two sides. The paper also declared that they recognized the presence of tension on the Korean Peninsula and "the indispensibility of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula to peace and security in East Asia including Japan."

Xinhua News Agency

Meanwhile, the official Xinhua News Agency on Jan. 12 said that "Nakasone's visit was paid when the Korean Peninsula was still divided into two parts, for a long time, the Japanese Government has acted according to the treaty of basic relations between Japan and south Korea, recognizing the south Korean "government" as the 'sole legitimate government' and giving political and economic support to it, the Japanese Government does not recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Pravda

The Soviet paper Pravda on Jan. 13 carried a commentary hitting at the south Korean trip of Nakasone under the headline "Tokyo-Style 'Impromptu Work'."

It says:

The point is that the "talks" between Japan and south Korea are apparently aimed at creating "a more favorable climate" for the forthcoming "meeting" between Nakasone and Reagan. The White House had long since goaded Tokyo to approach Seoul with greater zeal and been nervous fearing that an estrangement between Japan and south Korea, if it be created, would prove an obstacle to the execution of the U.S. Far Eastern strategy.

Suzuki, the incumbent prime minister's predecessor, after his first meeting with Reagan in 1981, began claiming that to strengthen "cooperation" with south Korea must be the primary foreign policy target of Japan. In response to this, Seoul, apparently on the instructions from across the ocean, requested Tokyo a $10 billion loan on preferential conditions. And the reason held out for this was brazen enough. If Japan would not increase her military expenditure at such a rate as demanded by the United States, she should at least alleviate Pentagon's burden indirectly by assuming the supply of fund to the Seoul "regime" which appropriates more than one-third of its budget to military appropriations, they argued. As a result of the bargaining which had continued for one year and a half, the south Korean side agreed, first, to $6,000 million, and then – to $4,000 million. An agreement on this was reached in Seoul.

Tass

Moscow's official Tass News Agency Jan. 11 issued its news analyst's article entitled "Japanese Props for Seoul Dictatorship" which says:

"Despite its own difficulties, Tokyo is prepared to grant the south Korean regime large loans for a total sum of $4 billion to promote stabilization of the situation. Tokyo is also ready to approve officially south Korea's defence efforts, that is, military preparations, and to stress the need to develop friendship and cooperation with the Seoul regime."

The news agency quoted an article run in Japan's daily "Nihon Keizai Shimbun" as saying, "Nakasone undertook his trip to Seoul in order to prepare groundwork for a successful holding of Japanese-American summit talks."

"Washington, backing dictatorial regimes world-wide, has since long pressed Tokyo to give active support for this policy, specifically, with regard to south Korea," Tass said.

The news agency also said:

Japan's financial aid to Seoul, which spends a considerable part of its budget for military purposes, will be a substantial injection for the dictatorial regime. It compensates to a certain degree for Washington's own expenses connected with the granting of military aid to south Korea.

Besides, Washington regards close economic and military cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul as an integral element in the U.S. strategy in the Western Pacific. Satisfaction of the American needs, according to Tokyo officials, will help ease the pressure to be put on Nakasone in Washington during the discussion of the acute problems of Japan-U.S. relations.

Koreans Here Level Stern Criticisms at Nakasone's Visit To Seoul

Over 3,500 Chongryun workers and the Korean residents Jan. 13 gathered here in Tokyo to take part in a central meeting opposing Japan's Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to south Korea.

The meeting called "Central Meeting of Korean Residents in Japan to Flay U.S.-Japan-S. Korea New Military Alliance" was held at the Korean Cultural Hall, downtown, Tokyo.

Participants included activists of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Korean compatriots living in Kanto area.

Vice-Chairman Pak Jae Ro, in his address to the meeting, said, "Through the south Korean visit of Nakasone the Japanese Government pursues the aim of strengthening the military collusion between south Korea and Japan in addition to the existing political and economic fusion to make it 'a present' to the Reagan-Nakasone talks."

Chongryun Flays

The Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on January 11 issued a statement denouncing Nakasone's visit to Seoul as aimed at strengthening Japan's military tieup with the Chon junta.

The statement notes that Nakasone's intention to have talks with Gen. Chon in camera and tighten political, economic and military tie-up with his junta is an "open manifestation" of the scheme to bring into shape a triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

It says:

"The U.S. imperialists are overheated in the formation of a triangular military alliance of the U.S., Japan and south Korea for a new aggression and war policy in Korea and, for this purpose, urge new compact between Japan and the south Korean puppets."

NAKASONE'S VISIT TO SEOUL

(Continued from page 6)

security-related aid.

As for Gen. Chon, he stands to profit from the Nakasone visit: a much-need boost to his junta politically and economically. $4 billion in an aid package may serve to enable the strongman to gain time and get a temporary respite for the purpose of consolidating his hold on client power.

ASEAN countries are increasingly wary of the moves of Japan toward a greater military role and their fear is being heightened by the call for Japanese military operations "to protect the sea lines of communication and skies above them out to the 1,600 kilometers."

Gen. Chon, however, it was learned on Jan. 14, told the visiting Japanese leader who was once director general of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces with the largest military capability second only to the United States and China as far as the Pacific rim region is concerned, that he strongly supported the idea of defending the 1,600 kilometer-long sea lanes.

Currying favor with both the Americans and the Japanese is modus operandi for their common client Gen. Chon.

Japanese Role in "Two-Korea" Policy

A disquieting fact about the Jan. 11-12 Nakasone visit to Seoul is the public commitment of Japan to the "two-Korea" policy.

This aspect is evident in three respects: the integration of south Korea with the United States and Japan for a trilateral military alliance, the Japanese identification with the "two-Korea" scheme, and deeper economic subjugation to Japan.

In point 4of the communique, the Japanese premier expressed firm support to what he termed the efforts by the south Korean dictator for "dialogue" with the northerners.

This commitment to the "two-Korea" policy–Chon's efforts for "unification" are generally known as efforts for the opposite – was made in Seoul.

In other words, the Japanese premier made it plain that his government resists any movement toward national reunification and that his government stands behind the junta of Gen. Chon cracking down on the human rights, democracy and the reunification sentiments.

Gen. Sugishita, chief of staff of the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force, once remarked: "The north-south reunification movement in south Korea represents a greater threat of indirect and direct aggression to Japan."

A reunified Korea would dash the hopes of Japan to become leader of Asia and establish a "Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere."

A reunification of the Korean Peninsula would deprive Japan of south Korea, a prized mine of profits.

In the movement for Korean reunification, the Japanese militarists sense a potential fundamental threat to their overseas expansionist ambition as a junior partner of the United States.

This explains Japanese hatred for the democratic movement in south Korea.

Increased Dependence On Japan

The latest Nakasone visit adds to the trappings of south Korea as an economic extension of Japan.

For the past 16 years, Japan accounted for 70 percent of all the foreign trade deficits recorded by south Korea. A period 1966–82 (as of November last year) saw the foreign trade deficits total $33,904 billion of which $23,729 billion were caused by adverse imbalance in a two-way trade with Japan, reported by Seoul's leading daily the Hanguk Ilbo on Jan. 9.

In 1981, deficits in trade with Japan represented 57 percent of the total foreign trade deficits and leapt to 77.1 percent last year.

In terms of exports from south Korea, Japan buys 20.8 percent of all the goods sent abroad from south Korea, and provides 31.9 percent of all the south Korean imports. In contrast, a mere five percent of Japanese exports go to south Korea and an insignificant 2.5 percent of Japanese imports are from south Korea.

According to the September 11, 1982 issue of the Hanguk Ilbo, purchase of financial goods occupy 90 percent of south Korea's imports from Japan and account for 83.3 percent of the deficits in trade with that country.

As for the foreign borrowings and investment, the same south Korean paper disclosed, as of the end of June, 1981 (a period dating back to 1966), loans from Japan reached $3.987 billion, 16.3 percent of south Korea's total foreign debts, direct Japanese investments totalled $641 million, 52.5 percent of the combined sum of foreign direct investments, and Japan provided 58.1 percent of all the imported foreign technological knowhow projects.

(Continued from page 3)

It is an irresistible trend of our era that the world people advance under the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment.

The U.S. imperialists should give up the reckless moves to cook up the triangular military alliance going against this trend and, as unanimously argued by our people and the world people, withdraw their troops from south Korea and its vicinity and desist from acts endangering peace in Korea and Asia.

The Japanese reactionaries should be mindful of the historical lesson of their policy of militarisation and overseas aggression, which brought a disgraceful defeat to them in the Second World War and discard the daydream of getting profits by following the Korean and Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

The more undisguisedly the corpulent Japanese monopoly capital reveals its wild ambition for overseas aggression, the more vividly it will make broad segments of the Asian people recollect with indignation the shuddering brutalities committed by the Japanese militarists in the past period only to encourage them to a vigorous mass struggle against Japan's remilitarisation and reinvasion.

Nakasone's visit to south Korea gave fresh momentum to the mounting anti-Japanese spirit of the south Korean people. In Japan, too, an active struggle against the remilitarisation and rearming of Japan has been stepped on a massive scale by broad political and public circles with his trip as an occasion.

Apprehensions about and opposition to the revival of Japanese militarism are growing day by day in Southeast Asian countries.

The Japanese Government should realize that the road it is taking now is a road digging its own grave and step at once the criminal acts in backing the south Korean puppets economically and militarily, aggravating the situation and increasing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The Chon Du Hwan clique, lost to shame, hoisted a "Japanese flag" in the heart of Seoul and gave a red-carpet welcome to the boss of the Japanese militarists as a "state guest" and kowtowed to him, thus committing once again an unpardonable thrice-cursed treacherous act.

No matter how they may depend on outside forces and commit treacherous acts, they cannot hold in check the ever-mounting anti-fascist struggle of the south Korean people for independence or save themselves from the doom which has already been sealed up.

The Korean people will as ever firmly unite with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all other peace-loving peoples of the world and fight vigorously to check and frustrate the moves of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets for the fabrication of the triangular military alliance, build Asia into a new Asia, independent and prosperous, truly for its people and defend peace and security in the world.

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